



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

make a lawful act unlawful. The profession has reason to thank him for his work, which cannot but be a source of help and suggestion to those who study it.

The Jurisdiction of Federal Courts as Limited by the Citizenship and Residence of the Parties. By Howard M. Carter. Boston. Little, Brown & Co., 1899. Sheep, XXVIII and 303 pp.

In our complex system of jurisprudence the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is getting to be of greater and greater importance. One of the most important heads of that jurisdiction is that determined by the citizenship of parties. Mr. Carter in this treatise has given us a book which will take place by the side of Foster's Federal Practice and Dillon's Removal of Causes. It is safe to say that in the near future it will be found on the desk of every lawyer who has occasion to go into the United States courts. Mr. Carter has dealt fully and clearly with all aspects of the subject, particularly with the perplexing one of the citizenship of corporations and of corporations incorporated by several States. In discussing the question whether legislation dealing with a corporation of another State creates such corporation a corporation of the State legislation, the author comes near, but does not state in so many words what would seem a satisfactory criterion, *i. e.*, whether the powers given are given to the corporation as such or to the persons who compose it. The book also treats in a very exhaustive way of the questions of pleading and practice which are involved. It is difficult to see in that way it could have been made a more complete and more useful working manual of the subject. The method is historical where necessary, and the language of decisions is quoted at length when appropriate. The citation of cases is very ample, and the form of the book and the full index adapt it to the use of the active practitioner. As has been hinted, it supplements Foster and Dillon, treating fully and elaborately of questions merely touched on by them, and should become a companion volume to them. To understand all its good qualities one must read it and use it.

The Law of Bankruptcy. By Edwin C. Brandenburg, L.L.M. Chicago. Callaghan & Co., 1898. Sheep, XXXIV and 692 pp.

This book should have a wide sale, not only because of Mr. Brandenburg's reputation and official position, being in charge of bankruptcy matters in the Department of Justice at Washington, but also because of the satisfactory way in which he has done his work. Of course, because of the recency of the passage of the law of 1898, the cases in support of the principles stated are chiefly drawn from decisions under the law of 1867. But this is inevitable for the present. The form of the book commends itself to one who would use it. The law of 1898 is given section by section, and underneath it the corresponding section or sections of the law of 1867. The cases follow. This arrangement facilitates an understanding of the value of each case because it enables a ready comparison of the two laws. It is also to be noticed that the author compares the laws section by section, and furnishes ample cross-references. Following the two laws treated in this way, the law of 1867, with its amendments, is given as a whole, then the law of 1898 as a whole, then a very useful and complete synopsis of the exemption laws